

## Metabolism MCQ Question Answer

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Question: 1. The common key product in the intermediary metabolism is

- Option A. oxaloacetic acid
- Option B. coenzyme A
- Option C. acetyl CoA
- Option D. pyruvic acid

Question: 2. Meeting point of all metabolic pathways is

- Option A. lactic acid
- Option B. citric acid
- Option C. arginase
- Option D. acetyl CoA

Question: 3. The process of conversion of harmful ammonia into urea within the liver cells during ornithine cycle is known as

- Option A. ammonification
- Option B. excretion
- Option C. deaminations
- Option D. transamination

Question: 4. In mammals, carbohydrates are stored in the form of

- Option A. glucose in liver
- Option B. glycogen in liver and muscles
- Option C. glycogen in muscles
- Option D. lactic acid in spleen

Question: 5. The breaking down of organic compounds and liberation of energy is

- Option A. metabolism
- Option B. anabolism
- Option C. catabolism
- Option D. cannibalism

Question: 6. In endotherms the main source of body heat is

- Option A. basal metabolic rate
- Option B. stomach and intestine
- Option C. liver
- Option D. cellular respiration

Question: 7. Enzymes, vitamins and hormones can be classified under one category of biological

chemicals because all of these

Option A. are proteinaceous in nature

Option B. aid in regulating metabolism

Option C. are synthesized within the body of organisms

Option D. enhance the oxidative metabolism

Question: 8. Basal metabolic rate refers to measurements of energy output when the individual

Option A. performs its normal daily routine

Option B. is awake but resting and fasting

Option C. is awake, resting and fasting and kept in an equable temperature

Option D. is asleep, and completely at rest

Question: 9. Heat production in our body is decreased by

Option A. secretion of thyroxine

Option B. secretion of adrenaline

Option C. high atmospheric temperature

Option D. shivering

Question: 10. Quick energy we get, is stored in the form of

Option A. Glucose

Option B. ADP

Option C. ATP

Option D. DNA

Question: 11. Fat formation from glucosoe takes place in order to

Option A. remove excess from circulation

Option B. keep the blood sugar level constant

Option C. relieve liver from excess glycogen

Option D. all of these

Question: 12. In aerobic respiration

Option A. glucose is the only substrate

Option B. glucose is the preferred substrate

Option C. glucose cannot be used directly

Option D. any material which burns in air can be a substrate

Question: 13. Kreb's cycle is associated with

Option A. fermentation

Option B. photosynthesis

Option C. aerobic respiration

Option D. anaerobic respiration

Question: 14. Fats (lipids) are

- Option A. enzymes
- Option B. polypeptides
- Option C. triglycerides of fatty acids
- Option D. none of these

Question: 15. During Kreb's cycle, the succinic acid in presence of enzyme succinic dehydrogenase is oxidised into

- Option A. fumaric acid
- Option B. malic acid
- Option C. oxalo-acetic acid
- Option D. succinate Co-A

Question: 16. Pyruvic acid before combining with oxalo-acetic acid formed in citric acid cycle becomes

- Option A. lactic acid
- Option B. acetyl Co-A
- Option C. malic acid
- Option D. glycerol

Question: 17. Which term is not applicable to Kreb's cycle in aerobic respiration?

- Option A. Glucose
- Option B. Pyruvic acid
- Option C. PGA
- Option D. Citric acid

Question: 18. Lipogenesis occurs in the body when

- Option A. liver and muscles are saturated with glycogen
- Option B. blood sugar level is constant
- Option C. glucose combines with glucose
- Option D. none of these

Question: 19. The enzymes of glycolysis are present in

- Option A. matrix of mitochondria
- Option B. cell cytoplasm
- Option C. cell membrane
- Option D. mitochondrial membrane

Question: 20. Fats are synthesised in

- Option A. liver
- Option B. adipose tissue
- Option C. muscles

Option D. intestine

Question: 21. The reactions of Kreb's cycle are

Option A. reversible

Option B. irreversible

Option C. monotonic

Option D. anaerobic

Question: 22. In the process of glycolysis, two ATP molecules are consumed and the number

Option A. 4

Option B. 6

Option C. 2

Option D. 3

Question: 23. Total number of ATP molecules produced by one mole of glucose upon its complete oxidation in the body is

Option A. 28

Option B. 30

Option C. 38

Option D. 60

Question: 24. Which of the following activities does not depend upon availability of ATP ?

Option A. Beating of heart

Option B. Activity of brain

Option C. Combination of O<sub>2</sub> with haemoglobin to form oxyhaemoglobin

Option D. Maintenance of body temperature

Question: 25. Which of the following undergoes  $\alpha$ -oxidation, before it enters the citric acid cycle?

Option A. Proteins

Option B. Fatty acids

Option C. Sugars

Option D. All of these

Question: 26. During glycogenesis, the glucose 6-phosphate is changed into glucose 1-phosphate in the presence of an enzyme called

Option A. hexokinase

Option B. phosphoglucomutase

Option C. phosphorylase

Option D. phosphofructo kinase

Question: 27. On an average, adult human needs roughly one kilo calorie per kg

- Option A. per day
- Option B. per hour
- Option C. per minute
- Option D. per second

Question: 28. 100 grams of carbohydrate when consumed by our body will release

- Option A. 100 kilo calories
- Option B. 200 kilo calories
- Option C. 300 kilo calories
- Option D. 400 kilo calories

Question: 29. Which one of the following will lose more water on oxidation ?

- Option A. Sugars
- Option B. Starch
- Option C. Proteins
- Option D. Fats

Question: 30. The metabolic rate is lowered in which of the following conditions ?

- Option A. in animals with large surface area per kilogram body weight
- Option B. in fever
- Option C. a decrease in external temperature
- Option D. hypersecretion of thyroxine

Answer Sheet

|    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1  | D |  |
| 2  | D |  |
| 3  | D |  |
| 4  | B |  |
| 5  | C |  |
| 6  | D |  |
| 7  | B |  |
| 8  | C |  |
| 9  | C |  |
| 10 | C |  |
| 11 | D |  |
| 12 | C |  |
| 13 | C |  |
| 14 | C |  |
| 15 | D |  |
| 16 | B |  |
| 17 | A |  |
| 18 | A |  |
| 19 | B |  |
| 20 | A |  |
| 21 | A |  |
| 22 | C |  |
| 23 | C |  |
| 24 | C |  |
| 25 | B |  |
| 26 | B |  |
| 27 | B |  |
| 28 | D |  |
| 29 | D |  |
| 30 | C |  |